

LAN

have been made out from them by a way and unquestionable deduction, they may serve as *land-marks*, to shew what lies in the direct way of truth, or is quite besides it. *Locke*.

LANDSCAPE. *n. f.* [*landscape*, Dutch.]

1. A region; the prospect of a country.
Lovely seem'd
That landscape! and of pure, now purer air,
Meets his approach. *Milton's Par. Lost, b. iv. l. 153.*

He scarce uprisen,
Shot parallel to th' earth his dewy ray,
Discov'ring in wide landscape all the east
Of paradise, and Eden's happy plains. *Milton.*

Straight mine eye hath caught new pleasures,
Whilst the landscape round it measures,
Russet lawns and fallows grey,
Where the nibbling flocks do stray. *Milton.*

We are like men entertained with the view of a spacious landscape, where the eye passes over one pleasing prospect into another. *Addison.*

2. A picture, representing an extent of space, with the various objects in it.
As good a poet as you are, you cannot make finer landscapes than those about the king's house. *Add. Guard.*

Off in her glass the musing shepherd spies
The wat'ry landscape of the pendant woods,
And absent trees, that tremble in the floods. *Pope.*

LAND-TAX. *n. f.* [*land and tax*.] Tax laid upon land and houses.
If mortgages were registered, *land-taxes* might reach the lender to pay his proportion. *Locke.*

LAND-WAITER. *n. f.* [*land and waiter*.] An officer of the customs, who is to watch what goods are landed.
Give a guinea to a knavish *land-waiter*, and he shall connive at the merchant for cheating the queen of an hundred. *Swift's Examiner, N° 27.*

LANDWARD. *adv.* [*from land*.] Towards the land.
They are invincible by reason of the overpouring mountains that back the one, and slender fortification of the other to *landward*. *Sandys's Journey.*

LANE. *n. f.* [*lanen*, Dutch; *lane*, Saxon.]
1. A narrow way between hedges.
All flying
Through a straight *lane*, the enemy full-hearted
Struck down some mortally. *Shakef. Cymbeline.*

I know each *lane*, and every alley green,
Dingle or bushy dell, of this wild wood,
And every bosky bourn. *Milton.*

Through a close *lane* as I purfue'd my journey. *Orway.*
A pack-horse is driven constantly in a narrow *lane* and dirty road. *Locke.*

2. A narrow street; an alley.
There is no street, not many *lanes*, where there does not live one that has relation to the church. *Sprat's Sermons.*

3. A passage between men standing on each side.
The earl's servants foot ranged on both sides, and made the king a *lane*. *Bacon's Henry VII.*

LANEY. *n. f.* A little hawk.
LANEY. *n. f.* [*language*, French; *lingua*, Latin.]
1. Human speech.

We may define *language*, if we consider it more materially, to be letters, forming and producing words and sentences; but if we consider it according to the design thereof, then *language* is apt signs for communication of thoughts. *Holder.*

2. The tongue of one nation as distinct from others.
O! good my lord, no Latin;
I am not such a truant since my comings,
As not to know the *language* I have liv'd in. *Shakef.*

He not from Rome alone, but Greece,
Like Jason, brought the golden fleece;
To him that *language*, though to none
Of th' others, as his own was known. *Denham.*

3. Style; manner of expression.
Though his *language* should not be refin'd,
It must not be obscure and impudent. *Recommon.*

Others for *language* all their care express,
And value books, as women, men, for dress:
Their praise is still — the style is excellent;
The sense, they humbly take upon content. *Pope.*

LANQUAGED. *adj.* [*from the noun*.]
Having various languages,
He wand'ring long a wider circle made,
And many *language'd* nations has survey'd. *Pope.*

LANGUAGE-MASTER. *n. f.* [*language and master*.] One whose profession is to teach languages.
The third is a sort of *language-master*, who is to instruct them in the file proper for a minister. *Speilator, N° 305.*

LANQUET. *n. f.* [*lanquette*, French.] Any thing cut in the form of a tongue.
LANQUID. *adj.* [*languidus*, Latin.]
1. Faint; weak; feeble.
Whatever renders the motion of the blood *languid*, dis-

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poseth to an acid acrimony; what accelerates the motion of the blood, disposeth to an alkaline acrimony. *Aristot.*
No space can be assigned so vast, but still a larger may be imagined; no motion so swift or *languid*, but a greater velocity or slowness may still be conceived. *Bentley's Serm.*

2. Dull; heartless.
I'll hasten to my troops,
And fire their *languid* souls with Cato's virtue. *Addison.*

LANQUIDLY. *adv.* [*from languid*.] Weakly; feebly.
The menstroom work'd as *languidly* upon the coral, as it did before they were put into the receiver. *Boyle.*

LANQUIDNESS. *n. f.* [*from languid*.] Weakness; feebleness; want of strength.
To LANQUISH. *v. n.* [*languis*, French; *languere*, Latin.]
1. To grow feeble; to pine away; to lose strength.

Let her *languish*
A drop of blood a-day; and, being aged,
Die of this folly. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

We and our fathers do *languish* of such diseases. *2 Esdr.*
What can we expect, but that her *languishings* should end in death. *Decay of Piety.*

His sorrows bore him off; and, softly laid
His *languid* limbs upon his homely bed. *Dryden's Æn.*
2. To be no longer vigorous in motion; not to be vivid in appearance.

The troops with hate inspir'd,
Their darts with clamour at a distance drive,
And only keep the *languid* war alive. *Dryden's Æn.*

3. To sink or pine under sorrow, or any low passion.
What man who knows
What woman is, yea, what she cannot chuse
But must be, will his free hours *languish* out
For assur'd bondage. *Shakefpeare's Cymbeline.*

The land shall mourn, and every one that dwelleth therein *languish*. *Hef. iv. 3.*
I have been talking with a sutor here,
A man that *languishes* in your displeasure. *Shakef. Othello.*

I was about fifteen when I took the liberty to chuse for myself, and have ever since *languished* under the displeasure of an inexorable father. *Addison's Spectator, N° 181.*

Let Leonora consider, that, at the very time in which the *languish* for the loss of her deceased lover, there are persons just perishing in a shipwreck. *Addison's Spect. N° 163.*

4. To look with fondness or tenderness.
What poems think you soft, and to be read
With *languishing* regards, and bending head? *Dryden.*

LANQUISH. *n. f.* [*from the verb*.] Soft appearance.
And the blue *languish* of soft Allia's eye. *Pope.*

Then forth he walks,
Beneath the trembling *languish* of her beam,
With soft'nd soul. *Thomson's Spring, l. 1035.*

LANQUISHINGLY. *adv.* [*from languishing*.]
1. Weakly; feebly; with feeble fondness.
Leave such to tune their own dull rhymes, and know
What's roundly smooth, or *languishingly* slow. *Pope.*

2. Dully; tediously.
Alas! my Dorus, thou seest how long and *languishingly* the weeks are past over since our last talking. *Sidney.*

LANQUISHMENT. *n. f.* [*languishment*, French; *from languish*.]
1. State of pining.
By that count, which lovers books invent,
The sphere of Cupid forty years contains;
Which I have wasted in long *languishment*,
That seem'd the longer for my greater pains. *Spenser.*

2. Softness of mind.
Humility it expresses, by the stooping or bending of the head; *languishment*, when we hang it on one side. *Dryden.*

LANQUOR. *n. f.* [*languor*, Latin; *languere*, French.] *Languor* and lassitude signifies a faintness, which may arise from want or decay of spirits, through indigestion, or too much exercise; or from an additional weight of fluids, from a diminution of secretion by the common discharges. *Quincy.*

Well hoped I, and fair beginnings had,
That he my captive *languor* should redeem. *Spens. Fa. 2.*
For these, these tribunes, in the dust I write
My heart's deep *languor*, and my soul's sad tears. *Shakef.*

Academical disputation gives vigour and briskness to the mind thus exercised, and relieves the *languor* of private study and meditation. *Watts's Improvement of the Mind.*

To isles of fragrance, lily-silver'd vales
Diffusing *languor* in the panting gales. *Dunciad.*

LANQUOROUS. *adj.* [*languoreus*, Fr.] Tedious; melancholy.
Dear lady, how shall I declare thy case,
Whom late I left in *languorous* constraint. *Spens. Fa. 2.*
To LANIATE. *v. a.* [*lanis*, Latin.] To tear in pieces; to rend; to lacerate.

LANIFICE. *n. f.* [*lanificium*, Latin.] Woollen manufacture.
The moth breedeth upon cloth and other *lanifices*, especially if they be laid up dankish and wet. *Bacon.*

LANIGEROUS. *adj.* [*laniger*, Latin.] Bearing wool. *LANK.*

LAP

LANK. *adj.* [*lanket*, Dutch.]
1. Loose; not filled up; not stiffened out; not fat; not plump; slender.

The commons ha't thou rack'd; the clergy's bags
Are *lank* and lean with thy extortions. *Shakefpeare.*

Name not Winterface, whose skin's slack,
Lank, as an unthrif'st's purse. *Dome.*

We let down into the receiver a great bladder well tied at the neck, but very *lank*, as not containing above a pint of air, but capable of containing ten times as much. *Boyle.*

Moist earth produces corn and grass, but both
Too rank and too luxuriant in their growth.
Let not my land so large a promise boast,
Left the *lank* ears in length of stem be lost. *Dryden.*

Now, now my bearded harvest gilds the plain.
Thus dreams the wretch, and vainly thus dreams on,
Till his *lank* purse declares his money gone. *Dryden.*

Meagre and *lank* with fasting grown,
And nothing left but skin and bone;
They just keep life and soul together. *Swift.*

2. *Milton* seems to use this word for faint; *languid*.
He, piteous of her woes, rear'd her *lank* head,
And gave her to his daughters to imbathe
In nectar'd lavers strew'd with alphodill. *Milton.*

LANKNES. *n. f.* [*from lank*.] Want of plumpness.
LAN'NER. *n. f.* [*lanier*, Fr. *lanarius*, Lat.] A species of hawk.
LAN'SQUENET. *n. f.* [*lance and knecht*, Dutch.]
1. A common foot-soldier.

2. A game at cards.
LAN'ERN. *n. f.* [*lanterne*, French; *laterna*, Latin:] it is by mistake often written *lanthorn*. A transparent case for a candle.

God shall be my hope,
My stay, my guide, my *lanthorn* to my feet. *Shakef.*
Thou art our admiral; thou bearest the *lanthorn* in the poop, but 'tis in the nose of thee; thou art the knight of the burning lamp. *Shakef. Henry IV. p. i.*

A candle lasteth longer in a *lanthorn* than at large. *Bacon.*
Amongst the excellent acts of that king, one hath the pre-eminence, the credence and institution of a society, which we call Solomon's house; the noblest foundation that ever was, and the *lanthorn* of this kingdom. *Bacon's Atlantis.*

O thieves' night,
Why shouldst thou, but for some felonious end,
In thy dark *lanthorn* thus close up the flars,
That nature hung in heav'n, and fill'd thy lamps
With everlasting oil, to give due light
To the milled and lonely traveller. *Milton.*

Vice is like a dark *lanthorn*, which turns its bright side only to him that bears it, but looks black and dismal in another's hand. *Govern. Tong.*

Judge what a ridiculous thing it were, that the continued shadow of the earth should be broken by sudden miraculous eruptions of light, to prevent the art of the lantern-maker. *Mare's Divine Dialogues.*

There are at Paris, Madrid, Lisbon, Rome, great hospitals, in the walls of which are placed machines in the shape of large *lanthorns*, with a little door in the side of them. *Addison.*

Our ideas succeed one another in our minds, not much unlike the images in the inside of a *lanthorn*, turned round by the heat of a candle.

2. A lighthouse; a light hung out to guide ships.
Caprea, where the *lanthorn* fix'd on high
Shines like a moon through the benighted sky,
While by its beams the wary sailor steers. *Addison.*

LAN'TERN JAW. A term used of a thin visage, such as if a candle were burning in the mouth might transmit the light. Being very lucky in a pair of long *lanthorn-jaws*, he wrung his face into a hideous grimace. *Addison's Spect. N° 173.*

LAN'QUINOUS. *adj.* [*lanquinosus*, Latin.] Downy; covered with soft hair.
LAN. *n. f.* [*leppe*, Saxon; *lappe*, German.]

1. The loose part of a garment, which may be doubled at pleasure.
If a joint of meat falls on the ground, take it up gently, wipe it with the *lap* of your coat, and then put it into the dish. *Swift's Directions to a Footman.*

2. The part of the cloaths that is spread horizontally over the knees as one sits down, so as any thing may lie in it.
It feeds each living plant with liquid *lap*,
And fills with flowers fair Flora's painted *lap*. *Spenser.*

Upon a day, as love lay sweetly slum'ring
All in his mothers *lap*.
A gentle bee, with his loud trumpet murr'ring,
About him flew by hap. *Spenser.*

I'll make my haven in a lady's *lap*,
And 'twixt sweet ladies with my words and looks. *Shakef.*

All on the wanton ruffles lay you down,
And rest your gentle head upon her *lap*,
And she will sing the song that pleaseth you. *Shakef.*

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Let us rear
The higher our opinion, that our stirring
Can from the *lap* of Egypt's widow pluck
The ne'er-lust-wearied Antony. *Shakef. Ant. and Cleopatra.*

Heav'n's almighty fire
Melts on the bosom of his love, and pours
Himself into her *lap* in fruitful show'rs. *Crosbato.*

Men expect that religion should cost them no pains, and that happiness should drop into their *laps*.
He struggles into breath, and cries for aid;
Then, helpless, in his mother's *lap* is laid.
He creeps, he walks, and issuing into man,
Grudges their life from whence his own began:
Retchless of laws, affects to rule alone,
Anxious to reign, and restless on the throne. *Dryden.*

To LAP. *v. a.* [*from the noun*.]
1. To wrap or twist round any thing.
He hath a long tail, which, as he descends from a tree, he *laps* round about the boughs, to keep himself from falling. *Grew's Museum.*

About the paper, whose two halves were painted with red and blue, and which was stiff like thin pasteboard, I *lapped* several times a slender thread of very black silk. *Newton.*

2. To involve in any thing.
As through the flowing forest rath the fled,
In her rude hairs sweet flowers themselves did *lap*,
And flourishing fresh leaves and blossoms did enwrap. *Spens.*

The thane of Cawder gan a dismal conflict,
Till that Bellona's bridegroom, *lapt* in proof,
Confronted him. *Shakefpeare's Macbeth.*

When we both lay in the field,
Frozen almost to death, how he did *lap* me,
Ev'n in his garments, and did give himself,
All thin and naked, to the numb cold night. *Shakefpeare.*

Ever against eating cares,
Lap me in soft Lydian airs. *Milton.*

Indulgent fortune does her care employ,
And smiling, broods upon the naked boy;
Her garment spreads, and *laps* him in the folds,
And covers with her wings from nightly colds. *Dryden.*

Here was the repository of all the wise contentions for power between the nobles and commons, *lapt* up safely in the bosom of a Nero and a Caligula. *Swift.*

To LAP. *v. n.* To be spread or twisted over any thing.
The upper wings are opaque; at their hinder ends, where they *lap* over, transparent, like the wing of a fly. *Grew.*

To LAP. *v. n.* [*lappian*, Saxon; *lappen*, Dutch.] To feed by quick reciprocations of the tongue.
The dogs by the river Nilus' side being thirsty, *lap* hastily as they run along the shore. *Digby on bodies.*

They had soups served up in broad dishes, and so the fox fell to *lapping* himself, and bade his guest heartily welcome. *L'Estrange, Fab. 31.*

The tongue serves not only for tasting, but for mastication and deglutition, in many, by licking; in the dog and cat kind, by *lapping*. *Ray on Creation.*

To LAP. *v. a.* To lick up. For all the rest
They'll take suggestion, as a cat *laps* milk. *Shakefpeare.*

Upon a bull
Two horrid Lyons ramp't, and feis'd, and tugg'd off, bel-
lowing still,
Both men and dogs came; yet they tore the hide, and *lapt* their fill. *Chapman's Iliad, b. xviii.*

LAN'DOG. *n. f.* [*lap and dog*.] A little dog, fondled by ladies in the lap.

One of them made his court to the *lap-dog*, to improve his interest with the lady. *Collier.*

These if the laws did that exchange afford,
Would save their *lap-dog* sooner than their lord. *Dryden.*

Lap-dogs give themselves the rowling shake,
And sleepless lovers just at twelve awake. *Pope.*

LAPFUL. *n. f.* [*lap and full*.] As much as can be contained in the lap.

One found a wild vine, and gathered thereof wild goards his *lapful*, and shred them into the pot of pottage. *2 Kings.*

Will four per cent. increase the number of lenders? if it will not, then all the plenty of money these conjurers bestow upon us, is but like the gold and silver which old women believe other conjurers bestow by whole *lapfuls* on poor credulous girls. *Locke.*

LAPICIDE. *n. f.* [*lapicida*, Latin.] A stonecutter. *Diet.*

LAPIDARY. *n. f.* [*lapidaire*, Fr.] One who deals in stones or gems.
As a cock was turning up a dunghill, he espied a diamond: well (says he) this sparkling foolery now to a *lapidary* would have been the making of him; but, as to any use of mine, a barley-corn had been worth forty on't. *L'Estrange.*

Of all the many sorts of the gem kind reckoned up by the *lapidaries*, there are not above three or four that are original. *Woodward's Nat. Hist.*